

Krzyzanowski, M., Quackenboss, J.J., and Lebowitz, M.D., "Relation of Peak Expiratory Flow Rates and Symptoms to Ambient Ozone," Arch Environ Health 47(2): 107-115, 1992.

The authors studied the temporal association between peak expiratory flow rates (PEFRs) and ambient ozone in a group of 287 children and 523 nonsmoking adults. The authors reported that "in general, the respiratory response to low-level ambient O<sub>3</sub> is acute, occurs more in asthmatics, and increases as temperature and PM<sub>10</sub> increase." The authors controlled for SES, crowding, cigarette smoke exposure, gas stoves, and actual monitoring results. Adjustment for ETS exposure did not change the results of the analysis.